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FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Affairs—Public Sentiment in Leavenworth City, Ks. Its Business and Prospects—Fort Leavenworth and the U. S. Troops.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE UTAH CAMPAIGN.

Correspondence of The New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.,
Saturday, April 17, 1858.

When Congress shall open the door of Congress [illegible] of framing any basis in regard to the present unsatisfactory embarrassment by parliamentary [illegible] Speculators, discomfited at last [illegible] Kansas? Will Squatter Sovereignty, thrown never so horrendously, [illegible] Territory, while participating in the [illegible] Democratic Convention at Washington for [illegible] young man, of fully realizing what the future [illegible] and to. Can people to stand upon the rock, and look upon the graves of hell and struggle for the predominance of free labor before he can fully understand the value of the prize for which contending factions have battled so long. I arrived here a day or two since, and in accordance with your instructions shall endeavor to [illegible] to you, dry, unsentimental and disconsolate views of matters here, and of public sentiment, as I shall find it in my wanderings through the Territory. To-day, however, I propose to say nothing of politics, preferring to prove a little further the impressions already derived from conversations with several intelligent gentlemen hitherto acquainted, by their information between extremes, and to tell you in what direction the popular will is bending. I premise again by, therefore, with the simple remark that upon one point the people at Leavenworth are nearly or quite unanimous, to wit: the defeat of Lecompton. I have not met a man, no matter whatever he [illegible] in Kansas, who does not rejoice exceedingly in the supposed death of that most odious heresy. There are a dozen or so in town who prevaricate in order that the Lecompton Constitution should have been accepted by Congress; but that sentiment is the exception here to be ranged out of doors with [illegible].

Leavenworth City, as you already know, is favorably located upon the South Bank of the Missouri River, and by far the most important settlement in the Territory. In respect to offers population or business. Its appearance at present is far from inviting to any one not accustomed to a new country, and those who have not before witnessed the strides by which such a place of this importance, or great city within a few years, would probably find it difficult to reconcile himself to the present inelegance and inconvenience. The topography of the city's site is not unlike that of Baltimore, Md., west of Baltimore-street—a succession of gentle swells of land, from the bluff which bounds the river, to the high line of the back country. Pennsylvania-avenue, over and through these, have already been graded, and the process is still going on. The soil is deep and very rich, lying upon a bed of gravel. An eleven day's rain had just ceased upon my arrival, and I found the graded streets in a most deplorable condition, with the mud nearly or quite knee deep. This is but a temporary evil, however. Among the work at curbing, and laying gutters in carry of the water, has been commenced, and a year or two will see the principal streets well Macadamized.

The population of the town is estimated at about seven thousand. These are located chiefly on the streets near the levee, but very many dwellings are scattered over the hills, to the distances of a mile from the landing. A few of the buildings are of brick or stone, but the largest portion are framed of pine timber, brought from the Mississippi. Of these latter the majority are but temporary structures, run up to answer the pressing exigency of the hour, and designed to be replaced at an early day with more substantial edifices. The city boasts, however, many exceedingly neat and tasteful cottages, all the more welcome to the eye by contrast with their less pretentious neighbors. The street grading has left many dwellings perched from ten to twenty feet above the carriage-way, and others find their second story windows upon a level with the sidewalks that are to be. The former of these are no big sums of brick "continuations" downward put under them, and the latter are being elevated by screw process—so that a little while, probably, will set them all quite right again, now that the city's grade has been permanently established. As a whole it must be considered that the Leavenworth of to-day presents a rather rugged, rough and uncouth appearance, but it is full of energy and enterprise, and, with its conceded material advantages, must become a much more important place even than it now is, at no distant day. Already it is full of stores of every description, and can supply the interior with everything it requires. There is no other town upon the Missouri border of the Territory that has anything like its commercial importance to-day; and it seems hardly possible that any other can ever overtake it in the race for prosperity, now that Leavenworth has won so long a start in advance.

The defeat of Lecompton, which is taken for granted, has given a new impulse to business of every kind, and buildings of every description are rising with almost magic celerity. Large numbers of mechanics are there employed; but besides these there is a legion of idlers in town who can get no work. Many of them have been induced by come out by deceptive advertisements inserted in Eastern papers, calling for mechanics of extravagant wages. These advertisements doubtless are designed to parties engaged in forwarding passengers up the Missouri River, to secure business for themselves at the expense of laboring men, and should be scanned closely before reliance is placed upon any of them. At various places in the interior mechanics are wanted; but, unfortunately, too many of those who come out arrive at this point nearly or quite penniless, and therefore without the means to travel in search of employment. For farmers and gardeners there is abundant room, but most of the trades, at least in this vicinity, seem to be quite full, and the larger towns are far in advance of the country and population who are to support them.

The want of timber is a serious drawback to the immediate progress of Kansas Terra. But this difficulty is likely soon to be overcome. Stone is abundant, easily quarried, and is now got out in considerable quantities. There are also small brick-yards which, with limited means, have been turning out brick of passable quality. Brick-clay is found here, however, in abundance, equal to any in the country, and preparations are making for manufacturing brick of superior quality. Mr. M. A. Dazzes, formerly of Washington City, and keeper of the National Hotel there, is already large engaging in this business—having erected a bank of clay half a mile in length, laying directly alongside the river. His numerous friends will be glad to know that his prospects are flattering. A few months—perhaps a few weeks only—will probably see timber discarded altogether for building in this vicinity, except for fencing.

Fort Leavenworth, three miles further up the Missouri, is charmingly perched upon a high bluff overlooking the river, and is hundred feet or more above its level. As the point for the concentration of troops for the Utah Expedition, it presents a busy scene just now, besides contributing largely to the business of this city. The new recruits for Utah, while waiting for orders to march, are subjected to severe drilling for six hours a day—a taste of soldier life for which not a few manifest their distaste by desertion. Two companies of cavalry and two of infantry have already started hence this Spring, under command of Colonel Hoffman, to escort a supply train. There are now at the Fort an engineer company of sixty-four men under Lieutenants Duane and Alexander of the engineer corps; three batteries, twelve companies of artillery, two companies of dragoons, and a company of cavalry. All of these are under orders for Utah, except one battery and three companies of artillery. Besides the above there are four companies of the 6th infantry encamped in this city, and the entire 7th regiment in depôt at Jefferson Barracks, also under orders to join the army of Utah. The aggregate of these reinforcements, when they are fairly upon the march, will be about 2,500 men—which, added to the 1,000 already under command of General Johnston gives 4,500 as the entire strength of the army of Utah for the Summer campaign.

The conceptive statement that the advance of the reinforcements of 50 recruits horses by the 25th inst. to assist Commissioners Powell and McCulloch, is not credited here for the reason that General Smith is ordered to sit on the Court-martial upon General Persifer F. Smith, at Newport, Ky., on the 26th inst., and it is not supposed that any advance of troops will be made except under his orders, given in person. Colonel Sumner has gone to Fort Riley, whence he will probably start over the plains by the 9th of May, and it is not supposed that any troops can leave this point much, if any, before the 15th proximo. The cold weather of the last fortnight has checked the grass upon the plains, so that it cannot be relied upon for sustenance of the animals of the expedition for two or three weeks to come, although there are small patches here and there in the little valleys surrounding the city, which afford good grazing. These have been credited for the pasturing the large droves and herds of mules and oxen in waiting here for transportation service. Standing to-day upon a high bluff overlooking the city and the country back of it, I could see the white tents of the horsemen, dotting the green sward here and there, far as the eye could reach.

Upwards of two hundred contractors' wagons, with supplies, drawn by six mules each, are already on the road from Leavenworth. Their numbers swelled each day by new contributions. The Quartermaster at this post, Major Van Vliet, has over three hundred six mule teams ready for the transportation of baggage. He has also employed over four hundred teamsters, all of whom will be armed. These teamsters are credited in abundance for all the month and a ration—for the Utah Expedition is highly popular with the frontiersmen. Many of these teamsters accompanied settlers at Salt Lake, or pushing forward to California or Oregon when their services are no longer required by the Army. Not the least interesting feature of the Fort, is its long rows of transportation wagons covered with their white tops, and the cases of ox-yokes and stacks of harness provided for the transportation service. The Government Corral also, in which wild mules are broken and taught to wear their harness with useful docility, attracts crowds of spectators. Galloping over the hills this morning, upon the back of a proud-mettled but dyspeptic nag, my attention was invoked by a democratic yell from an hundred throats, mingled with curses and execrations more forcible than polite. I had struck the Corral just at the moment when a wild, young mule had broken his bonds and escaped the mouth of a dozen teamsters engaged in perfecting his education. Away bounded the animal over the field, with the motley crew of yelling, cursing pedestrians in full chase. Finally they succeeded in cornering his mulehship, and driving him into a narrow pen, until they could again fit their stout halters upon him. But all their efforts to break his spirit failed. Again and again he snapped their halters like threads, plunging, rearing, and kicking furiously until free. At last he instinctively avoided the pen and could only be taken by the lasso, in throwing which some of the men displayed not a little dexterity. But all was of no avail. His muleship scorned labor and would not be enslaved. The wrath of his managers became fearful. They lashed him mercilessly, pinched his ears and twisted his tail pertinaciously without eliciting the least token of pain from the brute stoic for a long while. At last some new torture wrung a dismal groan from him, much to the delight of a long, lank, sharned-visaged, red-whiskered compound, apparently of "Down-East" and Arkansas,—who, bursting with long-suppressed rage, and yet admiring the "grit of the critter," responded with a "Bad rot, your spunky little critter, you'd no business to be'n so mean!" The exclamation which this sally elicited was evidently contagious, and I left the scene for some place whereto if I should roll from my horse my discomfiture would be without witnesses. S.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vote on the English Bill Postponed—Fears of the Administration Party—The Atrato River Survey—The New Regiments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

The Opposition consider the result in the House to-day as an indication of the defeat of the English bill, and gain great confidence from it. It was evident that STEPHENS did not feel confident of being able to put the bill through, otherwise he would have pressed a vote.

In the morning he thought the Administration side was strong enough to carry it, but they were much damaged by STEPHENS' declaration that the bill did not submit the Constitution again to the people. This staggered the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who intended to vote for it on the precise ground that it does submit the Constitution, and if a vote had been immediately taken the bill would undoubtedly have been defeated. The Opposition saw this, and wanted to come to a vote at once, and it was with great difficulty that STEPHENS was able to stave it off, having hard work to induce his own friends to go for an adjournment.

This evening he is employed in repairing damages, and if it is found necessary some one on the Administration side will, to-morrow, lay down the proposition that the bill does submit the Constitution.

Three Southern Democrats, hitherto standing out, have given in their adhesion to the Administration programme. STEPHENS and ENGLISH both still express confidence that it will succeed, but others on that side are not so confident.

The rumored letter from Governor WALKER has not appeared in the *Union*, and I am assured that he is not in favor of the English bill as reported.

COX, HALL, ADRIAN and CHAPMAN, are all now considered doubtful by the Democratic leaders.

Governor FLOYD gives a large dinner party to-morrow. O.

[FROM THE REPORTERS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

Advices by the last steamer from Aspinwall state that the expedition for the survey of the Atrato River has been completely successful. Lieutenant CRAVEN expected to sail with his party for New-York on the 7th inst. Although much toil and privation had been undergone, all were in good health and spirits.

It is said that both the new regiments of volunteers will be mounted, and, probably, riflemen. They cannot be called out, nor can any other operations of importance be pushed forward until the passage of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, upon which depend the operations in Utah, and the forwarding of the wagons and supplies for the army.

The indications are that both Houses will vote on the Kansas Report to-morrow.

XXXVth CONGRESS.——First Session.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

The Kansas report, being the special order, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Michigan, who had the floor from yesterday, spoke on the general question, making many facetious hits. The ground of Mr. SUMNER's argument was in favor of Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment in preference to this miserable compromise proposition. He spoke till nearly 3 o'clock, when only twenty-two Senators were present.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, replied at great length to Mr. SUMNER, closely following the various arguments he adduced. He also examined the provisions of the Leavenworth Constitution, and the attempt to adopt that instrument by means of negro suffrage, showing that all those proceedings were void, and that there is no other legal Constitution in Kansas beside the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. PUGH spoke till after 4 o'clock.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, made an answer to Mr. PUGH, asserting that the issue raised by that Senator as to free negroes voting under the Leavenworth Constitution was a false one, whose only object could be to raise a prejudice in the minds of the people of the slaveholding States, and thus embarrass the action of the people of Kansas. He illustrated the case of Kansas and the conference proposed by the similie of a family of fair daughters, all of whom Samuel, their father, has richly endowed, excepting young Kansas, whom he insists shall either marry John, with a dower of lands equal to her sisters, or continue single without dower until she pass the certain age which ladies decline to pass unmarried.

At this stage of the proceedings an agreement was effected to adjourn, and finish the subject to-morrow. The Senate accordingly adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28.

Mr. NICHOLS, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report of 1857, or one-third less than formerly. He remarked that a general distribution cannot be effected unless the system is carried to excess. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Post-Office Committee, reported a joint resolution, in effect that the Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, and Secretary of the Treasury make such arrangements for the accommodation of the Post-Office, Custom-House and United States Courts in Philadelphia as shall best conduce to the public service. It prohibits any increase of the present appropriation, and authorizes the President to sell any of the buildings on the grounds which are now necessary for the public service.

Mr. FLORENCE said the Philadelphia delegation had consulted with the Post-Office Committee, and had come to the conclusion that this was the most feasible way to relieve the subject of difficulty.

The resolution was passed.

The House passed several bills, among them the Senate bill providing for the payment of the judiciary expenses in Utah during the present disturbance.

The consideration of the Kansas report was resumed.

Mr. HOWARD, in giving the reasons why he withheld his assent to the report, said that it did not rise to the dignity of a compromise open and above board, but was a species of dodge. If the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention were legal and binding, and conclusive on the people, and if Congress has no power to interfere, how and by what process will Lecompton become dead? It reminded him of a fellow who craved pardon of his sovereign—prostrating himself before his Majesty, he prayed forgiveness for having knocked off the hat of a fellow subject, and pardon being readily granted, he then informed his Majesty that the man's head was knocked off too. In this matter the Lecompton Constitution is not submitted, but in rejecting the ordinance the head of Lecompton is knocked off. (Laughter.) This report is, for the best of all reasons, offensive to the North. It has degrading conditions attached, to which he believed the North will never submit. His constituents he knew would regard the proposition as an insult. If the South yields so much as is claimed to principle, the North is to be the most cheated in the details. One set of conditions is prescribed for the admission of a State under one Constitution, and another set under all other Constitutions. If the population of Kansas is sufficient to come in under the Lecompton Constitution, why should it not come in under any other Constitution? This measure would keep open and increase the quarrel and strife. If a fair election is held, it will be voted down four to one; it cannot be otherwise. The Northern States the question will turn on the issue whether one set of conditions shall be prescribed for a Territory applying for admission as a Free State, and another set for a Slave State. This ordinance is a premium for a Slave State, and he predicted that this issue will be distinctly before the Northern people. Every man will be elected or defeated on this issue, and he should not be surprised if one hundred and twenty-five out of the one hundred and forty-four Representatives to which the North is entitled shall be sent here to repudiate this thing.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, said so far as the admission or rejection was concerned, everything in law, if not in language, is conceded by this bill. But he had learned state-Rights notions from CLAY and BENTON. Had it not been urged by Southern gentlemen that Kansas should come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States? This was the law of the South on the subject. Then if State equality was yielded, by this ordinance imposing conditions, no Southern man would vote for this bill. The only question was, whether the people of Kansas will come into the Union with the ordinance, or by rejecting it, stay out of the Confederacy. The Constitution is not submitted. Representing a Southern and a Slave State, he on her name protested against this attempted interference in State rights by the imposition of conditions of admission.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, was not surprised that Mr. DAVIS opposed the bill, but was surprised at the ground of his opposition. He (STEPHENS) was born and reared in that school, and if there was any doctrine he cherished more than another, it was that of the rights, independence, and sovereignty of the separate States of the Confederacy; and he maintained that this substitute more fully and completely carried out the doctrine than the Senate bill, for which he was willing to vote, and more so than the Crittenden amendment. If Kansas had made application for admission as a Free State, he would vote for it as readily as for a Slave State. In reply to Mr. DAVIS, he showed that Iowa and Louisiana were admitted on fundamental conditions in the former case, similar to that in the pending proposition. The objections made by the gentleman from Maryland, were founded solely on the ground. In conclusion, he earnestly appealed to the House to end this question, with a view to go on with the public business. He was ready to defend the proposition from beginning to end, every word and line.

Mr. GILMAN, of Maine, inquired, "Is the Constitution submitted?"

Mr. STEPHENS—I tell the gentleman, distinctly, it is not.

Mr. KEITT repudiated the doctrine advanced by Mr. DAVIS. He was not willing to commit the rights of the South to that gentleman's custody. He denied that the Federal Government is sovereign, and said each State is sovereign. He then gave the reason why he supported the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, did not find fault with the bill because it annexed conditions, but because a great crime was sought to be perpetuated, not only against Kansas, but against the Federal Constitution and the sacred rights of human nature. The bill did not submit the Constitution, but a bribe in land and money; and if it was rejected, Kansas must suffer the penalty. It was simply an act of despotism, attempted to be imposed by Congress under cover of the Constitution which bears the name of WASHINGTON. Better the Constitution perish, than any precedent be placed on the statute book, that Congress shall dictate to freemen under pains and penalties admission into the Union under an infernal Constitution which they never made.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, said this proposition was not amendable. He presumed gentlemen had made up their minds, and therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested that the vote be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, hoped no such agreement would be made. It would be better to take the vote to-day. (Cries of "agreed.")

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, trusted the demand for the previous question would not be seconded, as he and several others wished to state the reasons for their votes.

Mr. STEPHENS moved a call of the House, but the motion was disagreed to. He then moved an adjournment.

Mr. HARRIS (Ill.)—It was the understanding yesterday that we should take the vote to-day.

Mr. STEPHENS—That was what the gentleman would not agree to.

The House then adjourned by two of a majority.

The Fort Snelling Sale—Report of the Investigating Committee—Operations of "the New-York Company"—Secretary of War Censured—Transactions of Messrs. Mather and Scholl—Facts, Figures and Conclusions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

The Select Committee of Five, appointed early the present session, on motion of Hon. ROBERT SMITH, of Illinois, to investigate into the facts and charges relative to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation in Minnesota, presented to the House this morning two elaborate reports, accompanied by a formidable mass of testimony, embodying all the facts in the case, with the separate conclusions at which the two branches of the Committee have arrived. The majority report is signed by Messrs. JOHN W. PAVIS, of Indiana, and J. S. MORRILL, of Vermont, Republicans, and J. N. MCRAE, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, of Illinois, the latter giving his assent only to the conclusions and not to the argument of the report, while the minority report is signed by CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, and H. C. BURNS, of Kentucky, Administration Democrats. Mr. SMITH, the mover of the Committee, declined to serve upon it, for reasons which will appear.

The facts in the case I derive from the majority report—a voluminous and unnecessarily lengthy document of about one hundred manuscript pages, which I have waded entirely through. It shows that I was correct when I informed you some time since that the same parties who are involved in the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation and purchase of the New-Scotland lands, were sub-rosa connected with that of Fort Snelling, and goes much further than I did by establishing also, to the Secretary of War a sort of connivance with the parties, Messrs. MATHER, SCHOLL & Co.

Fort Snelling is situated about five miles above St. Paul, on the Mississippi River, at the confluence of the Minnesota, and opposite, across the latter river, to the thriving town of Mendota. The reservation, which contains about 6,000 acres, occupies a commanding bluff, and early caught the eyes of speculators in town sites as a favorable location for a town. In April 1848, an offer was made by FRANKLIN STEELE to the Secretary of War, through HENRY M. RICE, then delegate and now Senator, to purchase 5,000 acres of the Reservation at $15 an acre. Secretary DAVIS referred this offer to Quartermaster-General JESUP, for his opinion as to whether the Fort and Reservation were still needed for military purposes, and Gen. JESUP after examining the subject, reported that it was, and the offer was accordingly declined in a letter to Mr. RICE. Mr. RICE made a second application to the present Secretary of War, when Gen. JESUP was again called on to express an opinion of the value of the Reservation, and did express, in emphatic terms, his opinion that it was essential to the Government as a depôt of supplies for other military posts in the Territory.

The sale was actually made on the 6th of June, 1857, to FRANKLIN STEELE, of Minnesota, by Major SETH EASTMAN and W. K. HUSKELL, Commissioners on the part of Government. A Reservation of twenty acres for a Catholic Church and burial-ground, and ten acres for a Protestant grave-yard was made, and the rest, stated in the agreement to be about 7,000 acres, was sold for the sum of $90,000, payable one-third on the 10th of July following; remainder in two annual payments, and possession was agreed to be given after the first payment was made and security given for the others. The Commissioners had no suspicion that STEELE was not the only party to the bargain, and even STEELE himself did not know all of the parties who were interested with him.

In April previous the Secretary of War sent Major EASTMAN to Fort Snelling with instructions to survey the reservation into forty acre tracts, and as small lots as could be conveniently made, for the purpose of selling it and enabling men of small means to buy. Shortly after, Dr. GRAHAM, of Virginia, a friend of the Secretary's had a conversation with him, when Floyd told him of the intention to sell the reservation and offered to make him Commissioner, which GRAHAM declined, saying that he would rather be interested as purchaser. Immediately, JOHN C. MATHER and RICHARD SCHELL appeared in Washington, having previously had an eye on the property, and, as it appears, having already an arrangement between themselves, here took GRAHAM into association with them for the purpose of buying it, and commissioned him to make an arrangement with STEELE. The copartnership thus formed, GRAHAM styled the "New-York Company," the terms of which the report says were of a "difficult and indefinite character," but fixed the price to be paid at not over $130,000 and the shares as follows: STEELE one-third, GRAHAM one-ninth, MATHER one-half of the remainder, and Mr. and Mrs. SCHELL the rest. The latter parties, however, were entirely hid from STEELE; and he was led to suppose that MATHER and GRAHAM were his only associates. GRAHAM was made factor of the company at a salary of $5,000 a year, and left here for Fort Snelling. MATHER was about the same time commissioned to make an examination of Fort Ripley and reservation, and also visited Fort Snelling on his official tour, for which he received $475. On being questioned as to his reason for appointing MATHER to this service at this particular juncture, the Secretary made the naive answer that it was a voluntary tribute to his worth, and that he (the Secretary) had no other means of testifying to his (MATHER's) merits!

GRAHAM returned from Fort Snelling here, and HUSKELL and EASTMAN were appointed Commissioners while he was in Washington. He traveled with HUSKELL on his return, and, like JOHN M. BOTTS, slept with him. These intimate relations he improved to warn HUSKELL against combinations of speculators, and to commend his friend, STEELE, and the sale immediately took place without advertisement, and without anybody whatever, outside of the parties to the transaction, knowing that it was to take place at all, except AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector of New-York. The fact only obtained publicity after the confirmation of the sale, on the 2d July, 1858, when other parties, who would have been glad to give more, were first informed that the Government had not had any intention of selling. According to the contract, $30,000 was paid into the Assistant-Treasurer at New-York, one-third by STEELE and the other two-thirds by MATHER and SCHELL. No other payment has yet been made and there has been no conveyance of title. A dispatch from the War Department, dated July 21, to the commanding officer of the Fort, directed him to surrender possession of the reservation, adding that "the military post will be maintained till further orders." The report remarks in the transaction, a variety of what the majority call "singular coincidences," among which are the facts that MATHER and SCHELL should be making arrangements to purchase the reservation in entirety when the Secretary of War was actually preparing to sell it in parcels; that they should be in Washington immediately after Dr. GRAHAM declined to be Commissioner because he preferred to be purchaser, that they should possess exclusive information which gave them occasion to form the combination, &c., &c.,—what is termed the singularity of this evidently being the majority's mode of expressing the idea that the Secretary of War was in connivance with the "New-York Company." In regard to their means of information, the Committee questioned the parties, and the majority say that Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL "cautiously and doubtfully expressed the opinion that their first knowledge of the intended sale was obtained from reading the appropriation act of 1857"—which does not contain a syllable upon the subject! Such sort of reading, however, was, doubtless, much more instructive to them than the works of ALEXANDER DUMAS! Regarding the reason why the property was not advertised, the Committee questioned HUSKELL, who replied, that it was not advertised because, if it had been, it would not have been a "private sale!" On this, and other bulls of HUSKELL's, the report goes into a somewhat tedious dissertation in censure of his appointment and the general policy of appointing political partisans to office. A considerable portion of the document, indeed, is occupied by reflections of a general, didactic and political character, which would have been better left out, and which I have no disposition to go into.

The most important part of the report is that which discusses the authority of the Secretary of War to sell a military post, the question as to the value of Fort Snelling to the United States for military purposes, the manner of conducting the sale, and the prices obtained. On the first point, the majority say the only authority which can be derived by the Secretary is from an act passed March 3, 1819, "authorizing the sale of certain military sites," as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause to be sold such military sites of the United States as may have been found or may become useless for military purposes. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, on payment of the consideration agreed for into the Treasury of the United States, to make, execute and deliver all needful instruments conveying the same in fee, and the forfeiture to the United States by the State over such title shall henceforth cease.

And section 4 of act of March 3, 1857, amendatory of the above, as follows:

Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1819, entitled (as above) be, and they are hereby extended to all military sites, or to such parts thereof as are or may become useless for military purposes provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this act nor in the act above mentioned shall be so construed as to impair in anywise the rights of the State within which any such site or reservation may be situated to impose taxes on the same in like manner as upon other lands or property owned by individuals within the State.

The report argues, therefore, that the Secretary has no power to sell any reservation unless it has actually become useless for military purposes, and not what is merely expected to hereafter become useless. This point the majority support by argument and authority, and then go on to inquire whether Fort Snelling had become useless for military purposes, so as to confer power to sell it upon the Secretary. This part of the report is exceedingly long, and contains testimony from a large number of military men, including General JESUP, Adjutant-General THOMAS, Colonel A. D. STEWART, Inspector-General CROSMAN, and others, going to show that Fort Snelling was and is essential to the Government as a depôt for supplies, and in contemplation of Indian hostilities which were actually threatened while the sale was going on. To the same purport they quote the opinion of Secretary DAVIS, the first that in the last two quarters of 1856, and first two of 1857, Government expended $40,137 61 in buildings on the Reservation, with the view of its permanent occupation, the further fact that Secretary FLOYD still continues to keep up the post, &c., &c. The conclusion from all the facts and testimony cited—too much in amount to be even indexed in a letter of this sort—is that the legal occasion for the sale of Fort Snelling had not occurred, and, therefore, that it was without legal authority. They further censure the manner in which the sale was made, say that in consideration of the value of the property he ought to have sought publicity for the transaction, and have subdivided the land into parcels, in order to get the highest price which could be obtained for it. I quote a paragraph:

"The sale of the military post of Fort Snelling, by the authority of the Department of War, without advertisement, without the reasonable precaution of making advice, in opposition to high official opinions, and while the post had still a public importance, may be justly reported as an improvident act."

This is emphatically grave and dignified; I may be permitted to express a regret that the majority should at any time have departed from such a line of remark.

In reference to the price obtained—$90,000—a large number of witnesses were examined, and the testimony widely differs. Hon. ROBERT SMITH says that he would have given four times $90,000 for it. I explained in a previous letter that he owned adjacent property which made it desirable to him. C. ALEXANDER says 400 acres of it is worth $1,000 an acre for a town site. Fifteen other witnesses, among whom are Senator A. DODGE, Hunter M. RICE, Col. SAMUEL LEE, &c., say a minority think its agreeable difficulties that the fix the value for the sale of a city. C. SMITH says the reservation was worth $400,000; Count TROSS, $160,000; W. H. HARRISON, $200,000; others, that $90,000 was more than its value. A portion of it has already been sold, however, at the rate of $150,000 for the whole; and the parties have laid out a town covering 640 acres which, at $100 per lot, would realize $256,000, and it is said there is a rush for lots. Major EASTMAN has purchased a "block" for $300 an acre. Mr. FRENCH, partner of STEELE, exhibited to MATHEW LAFRANCE, a capitalist, who desired to invest in the land, a statement making the total value of the reservation the enormous sum of $1,400,000, but offered him an interest in it at the rate of $675,000. As to the value of the buildings on the reservation the evidence is also contradictory. HUSKELL says, in a letter to the Secretary of War, that if it had been sold to other parties, Mr. STEELE would have had to receive $25,000 or $30,000 for his improvements.

From all these facts, you may be able to gather a conclusion whether the charges made in connection with the sale have been sustained. The minority say there is not one word or thing in it at all. No charge exhibited, no assurance expressed, no innuendo hazarded, in any form, or with any qualification, reflecting upon the purity and disinterestedness of the personal and official connection of the Secretary of War with the transaction under consideration." They add that it has been a most searching investigation, and that it has cost some $14,680, to which may be added the job it will give the public printers, suffering for something to do. O.

The English Kansas Bill.

The following is the text of the bill reported by the Conference Committee for the admission of Kansas:

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates assembled at Lecompton, on the 7th day of November, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution is Republican; and *whereas*, at the same time and place, said Convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance secures that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an unalterable right to the public lands in said State, or which may hereafter be within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right, if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and *whereas*, the said Constitution and ordinance have been presented to the Congress of the United States by order of said Convention, and by authority of the people thereof, and thereon as a State requested; and *whereas* said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and *it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed*: Therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Kansa be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon the *fundamental condition precedent*, namely, that the *question of admission* and the following propositions in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them in a majority of the votes cast at an election to be held for that purpose, namely, that the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, severally offered to the people of Kansas for their assent or rejection at the said election, to wit: First, that section numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or which may be granted by this act, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second, that seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to which grant is hereby granted in such manner as the Legislature of said State may direct for the purposes aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of the same at the seat of Government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salines or reservations of land reserving to an each section as may be so selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, shall be granted to said State for the purposes and upon such terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Legislature may direct: *Provided*, That no such salines or lands the rights whereof may then be vested in any individuals or which may hereafter be vested or confirmed to any individuals, shall by this article be granted to the State. Fifth, that five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature may direct. Provided, That the foregoing provisions herein contained shall not apply to any lands donated by this act to said State, and the said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, and that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, a proposition to accept, or a proposition to reject, should a majority of the votes cast be for the proposition accepted, the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, *the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever*, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government; but, should a majority of the votes cast be for the proposition rejected, as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government *under the provisions of this act*, and to apply for admission into the Union at that time; but it shall be lawful for the people of Kansas, whenever they deem it expedient, to form a Constitution and State Government, by convention with the assent of the Legislature, elected pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Territory, and to apply for admission at any time when such Constitution, and the form of government thereby established, shall have been first submitted to a vote of the people of said Territory, at an election to be held after the adjournment of the Legislature, by the Governor thereof, after giving at least sixty days' public notice of such election, and of the time and place of holding the same, and of the officers who are to preside thereat, which notice shall be made to the said people, when the Governor shall announce the same by proclamation, and the said Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, whose duty it shall be, thereupon, to announce the same by proclamation, and the said State shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, from and after the date of said proclamation, and until the said proclamation is issued the right of said people to admission shall remain unimpaired and undiminished by reason of anything contained in this act; but the said Convention may, if they think fit, make provision in said Constitution for its submission to the people of said Territory, at the election aforesaid, or at any other election to be thereafter held for that purpose, for the adoption or rejection of any compact or proposition offered, or to be offered, by the United States for the relinquishment or extinguishment of any right or claim of the United States or of said Territory to any lands or other property lying within the limits thereof, as a condition of admission, and make such compact with the United States, binding the said State thereto, as may be agreed upon by the people of said State and the United States; and in case said people shall, at said election, ratify said compact, the same shall be valid and binding as a compact between said State and the United States, from and after the admission of said State into the Union; but in case said people shall reject said compact, they shall not thereby forfeit any rights or property which it is proposed by said compact to acquire from said people, but the same shall remain liable to any future disposition which may be made by the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, *the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever*, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the Federal Government; but, should a majority of the votes cast be for proposition rejected, as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government *under the provisions of this act*, and to apply for admission into the Union at that time; but it shall be lawful for the people of Kansas, whenever they deem it expedient, to form a Constitution and State Government, by convention with the assent of the Legislature, elected pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Territory, and to apply for admission at any time when such Constitution, and the form of government thereby established, shall have been first submitted to a vote of the people of said Territory, at an election to be held after the adjournment of the Legislature, by the Governor thereof, after giving at least sixty days' public notice of such election, and of the time and place of holding the same, and of the officers who are to preside thereat, which notice shall be made to the said people, when the Governor shall announce the same by proclamation, and the said Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, whose duty it shall be, thereupon, to announce the same by proclamation, and the said State shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, from and after the date of said proclamation, and until the said proclamation is issued the right of said people to admission shall remain unimpaired and undiminished by reason of anything contained in this act; but the said Convention may, if they think fit, make provision in said Constitution for its submission to the people of said Territory, at the election aforesaid, or at any other election to be thereafter held for that purpose, for the adoption or rejection of any compact or proposition offered, or to be offered, by the United States for the relinquishment or extinguishment of any right or claim of the United States or of said Territory to any lands or other property lying within the limits thereof, as a condition of admission, and make such compact with the United States, binding the said State thereto, as may be agreed upon by the people of said State and the United States; and in case said people shall, at said election, ratify said compact, the same shall be valid and binding as a compact between said State and the United States, from and after the admission of said State into the Union; but in case said people shall reject said compact, they shall not thereby forfeit any rights or property which it is proposed by said compact to acquire from said people, but the same shall remain liable to any future disposition which may be made by the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, *the admission

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Brabant & Bliven vs. Hugh McCosker.—This action was brought to recover $15,000 damages for the defendant's refusal to accept 1,000 cases of sardines, which he had contracted to buy from the plaintiffs. The defendant claimed that the sardines were not packed in accordance with the contract, and refused to accept them. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

Bell vs. Hall.—This action was brought to recover $1,000 damages for the alleged breach of a contract to purchase a house and lot in Brooklyn. The defendant refused to accept the property, claiming that the title was defective. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

*Bell vs. the Court

BALDWIN, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 BROADWAY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES

MILLINERY,
MOURNING BONNETS
AND MANTILLAS
IMPORTED DIRECT.
LYDIA BLACK, ALFRED L. PETERS, PIME,
No. 54 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer, Opera House Building.

HENRY SOMMON, American
DENTIST,
No. 24 Courtlandt-st.

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM DECAYED TEETH AND DISEASED GUMS.
DR. J. FOSTER, Surgeon Dentist,
No. 67 BOWERY, 2 doors ABOVE GROVE-ST.
Has REMOVED to No. 67 BOWERY, 2 doors ABOVE GROVE-ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BOOTS—PLEASURE BOATS—THIS IS THAT LA
DY SARAH VANDERBILT'S FAVORITE BOOT
No. 40 BOWERY, 2 DOORS ABOVE GROVE-ST.

A SPLENDID SALOON—FOR SALE CHEAP
Lease 10 to 30 years; rent low; 2 bars; 2 pool tables; 2 billiard tables; 2 bowling alleys; 2 ranges; 2 stoves; 2 sinks; 2 refrigerators; 2 gas fixtures; 2 cellars; 2 sets of kitchen furniture; 2 sets of bar fixtures; 2 sets of billiard furniture; 2 sets of bowling alley furniture; 2 sets of bar glasses; 2 sets of kitchen glasses; 2 sets of kitchen crockery; 2 sets of bar crockery; 2 sets of kitchen cutlery; 2 sets of bar cutlery; 2 sets of kitchen tinware; 2 sets of bar tinware; 2 sets of kitchen woodware; 2 sets of bar woodware; 2 sets of kitchen ironware; 2 sets of bar ironware; 2 sets of kitchen brassware; 2 sets of bar brassware; 2 sets of kitchen copperware; 2 sets of bar copperware; 2 sets of kitchen silverware; 2 sets of bar silverware; 2 sets of kitchen goldware; 2 sets of bar goldware; 2 sets of kitchen platinumware; 2 sets of bar platinumware; 2 sets of kitchen diamondware; 2 sets of bar diamondware; 2 sets of kitchen pearlware; 2 sets of bar pearlware; 2 sets of kitchen rubyware; 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NEWS OF THE DAY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY, 32 West 16th-st., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, 1 West 91st-st., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, Convent Station, N. J., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, 320 East 15th-st., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES, Spuyten Duyvil, will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, 1 East 78th-st., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Wheeling, W. Va., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Georgetown, D. C., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Mobile, Ala., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Frederick, Md., will RE-OPEN SEPT. 12. Apply to the Mother Superior.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Mount de Chantal

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE NEW ARSENALS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—The new Arsenal now erecting, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, has in front of the building a terrace 200 feet in length. On the upper (first) it is to be a tower 50 feet square, and octagon thereon, each 10 feet in diameter, will be erected at the intersection of the two fronts. The foundation walls are of stone, 4 feet thick at the base, contracting in thickness to the second floor. Above the second story the walls are to be of Croton brick, and 2 feet 8 inches thick, with recesses for the windows. There will be three stories. 16 feet, 14 feet and 12 feet high respectively. The walls will be 60 feet high from the ground to the peak of the roof. The roof is to be double-pitched, covered with slate. The corner towers will be four stories high. The foundations of the walls will be of Croton stone, like that of which the Times building is built. The front of the first story is to be Massachusetts granite. The second story, entablature, cornice, &c., will be of Connecticut brown stone. The first story will be used for the Commissary-General and other offices. The second story will be the drill-room of the 7th Regiment, now quartered in the City. The building is to be constructed by Capt. J. CRAWFORD & JACKSON, who are the architects of both buildings.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street, on Wednesday, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the chair.

Health Officer WILKINSON presented his official report to the Board of the burning of the Quarantine Buildings at Seguine's Point. The document contains no facts of interest that have not been already published.

Commissioner CASSEDAY stated that attempts had been made to insure the buildings, but that no Insurance Company would undertake it.

Arrangements were made about a supply of coal, after which and the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly report:

No. of emigrants arrived to April 26, 1858.....			9,111
No. of same to same period since, to April 26, 1858.			1,768
Total.....			10,879
To same date in 1857.....			33,903
No. passed to destination, Wards 2 and 3, 1858.			1,365
Do. do. do. do. 1857.			1,367
Do. do. do. do. 1856.			1,504
Do. do. do. do. 1855.			1,169
Do. do. do. do. 1854.			1,272
Do. do. do. do. 1853.			1,127
Do. do. do. do. 1852.			1,127
Do. do. do. do. 1851.			1,127
Do. do. do. do.